

## NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

## AN AMERICAN INTERNAL POLICY.

FIRST—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

SECOND—DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.

THIRD—A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

FOURTH—ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

FIFTH—NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

SIXTH—CURRENCY REFORM.

SEVENTH—NO PROTECTION FOR OPPRESSIVE TRUSTS.

## The Anti-Dreyfus Collapse.

Yest'c' day's and interests of the people may be safely entrusted. sensational developments in the Dreyfus case seem to put the acquittal of the prisoner beyond doubt. French public opinion cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the solemn exclamation of ex-President Casimir-Perier:

For the honor of the Magistracy and for the honor of France, I feel compelled to speak the truth in defence of the innocent.

It was Casimir-Perier who was at the head of the French Government when Dreyfus was condemned, and his evidence directly contradicts that of the Ministers who were responsible for the condemnation.

General Mercier was the witness upon whom the anti-Dreyfusites chiefly relied, but his expected bomb turned out to be hardly a fire-cracker. His fairy tale of a 35,000,000-franc Dreyfus syndicate elicited no response but laughter, and the execrations that followed him from the witness stand showed what his hearers thought of his testimony.

The whole fabric of lies, forgery and cruelty is about to collapse. France is regaining her right mind, and justice is about to be done.

## Don't Burlesque Democratic Politics!

If the Northern and Eastern Democrats feel the necessity of uniting upon a candidate before the convention, let them pick out one capable of commanding respectful attention in the South and West.

The mention of a Van Wyck in connection with the Presidency cannot be taken seriously. Brother Gus, though a most amiable gentleman, has no record except as a defeated candidate for Governor. Brother Bob has none except as a messenger boy for Tammany. Any attempt to present either of them as a serious Presidential candidate would be such a confession of weakness that it would destroy the influence of those responsible for it.

If an Eastern candidate is really wanted, why not select such a man as Whitney? Mr. Whitney has always been an honest Democrat. Before the dissensions of 1896 he was more popular throughout the country, and especially in the West and South, than any other member of the party. The war with Spain has brought his work in connection with the reconstruction of the navy into new prominence. Every ship of the fleet that fought with Dewey at Manila Bay was begun, finished or authorized under his administration. Now that we have assumed vast international responsibilities the effective increase of our navy assumes extraordinary importance. Such a record as Mr. Whitney's must strike every Democrat as one that must be treated respectfully.

It is not the province of the Journal to put forward any one candidate, but to support the nominee of the National Convention. We are not concerned in advancing the special interests of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Gorman, or any other gentleman whose achievements in national politics give him the right to aspire to the highest proof of confidence the Democracy can bestow. But we would like to see all the candidates who are mentioned as of possible Democratic Presidential size distinguished and representative men, to whom the dignity of the party

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**Nunoz Rivera, ex-Secretary of State of Porto Rico, suggests the removal of the tariff duties on necessities of life and agricultural implements imported into the island, to facilitate the relief of the sufferers from the hurricane. An admirable idea. The Porto Rican tariff is entirely under the control of the military government, and can be amended without the necessity of waiting for Congress to act. It would have been good policy to establish free trade between the island and the rest of the United States long ago, but since that has not been done let us at least lift the burdens from the necks of the destitute.**

## A SESSION OF THE HISTORY CLASS.

The Hartford Courant is not pleased with the Journal's references to Mr. Whitney's services in reconstructing the navy. It remarks: We have made it our pleasing task to watch this particularly impudent misrepresentation on the head as often as it pops up in print. Mr. Whitney did good work in the Navy Department; we did not belittle it at the time, and we never shall. He did no better work there than had been planned by Republican predecessors, or than has been done by Republican successors. The condition in which he found the navy was the condition to which the unpatriotic partisanship and folly of successive Democratic Congresses had reduced it. Republican Presidents and Secretaries had fairly implored them to consider the public interests in the matter. They had stolidly refused to consider anything but their partisan prejudices, and year after year had withheld the needed appropriations. Mr. Whitney was able to do what he did in the department simply because Republican Congressmen had the sense and patriotism to disregard the example and vote the appropriations. That is the true story of how he got the chance to associate his name so creditably with "the creation of the new navy," and it isn't going to be forgotten.

Evidently our contemporary is in need of a little primary instruction in history, which we take pleasure in giving it.

From the beginning of the civil war until March 4, 1875, the Government was under the exclusive control of the Republican party. On March 4, 1881, that party, which had never lost the Presidency, and had been out of power in the Senate for only two years, regained possession of all branches of the Government and retained it until March 4, 1883. On March 4, 1885, the Administration to which Secretary Whitney belonged came into power. If, therefore, the decay of the navy was due to Democratic parsimony, this decay must have occurred in the six years between 1875 and 1881 or in the two years between 1883 and 1885. But navies do not decay in that length of time.

The truth is that the ruin of the navy was complete when the Democrats first secured a majority in the House of Representatives in 1875. Under the scandalous regime of Robeson the enormous sums appropriated for naval uses had been squandered in current expenses and in repairs jobbed to favored contractors and bosses. Hardly any new construction was undertaken, and what there was was practically worthless. While other nations were building great ironclads, some of which are still serviceable to-day, and arming them with rifled guns, we were building wooden ships with smoothbore batteries.

When the Democrats obtained control of the House they very properly refused to continue pouring money down such a bottomless pit. Since experience had shown that under the Republican methods of government that prevailed at that time lavish naval appropriations did not mean the acquisition of a navy, they decided to save the people's money.

Six years later the Republicans again obtained the power of the purse. The Keifer Congress made liberal appropriations for all sorts of purposes, but it did not leap at the chance to do for the navy what "Republican Presidents and Secretaries had fairly implored" the Democrats to do. It did not appropriate a cent for new construction until the very day before its term expired, and then it authorized the construction of three small cruisers and one dispatch boat. That was the extent of the Republican contribution to a modern navy before the accession of Mr. Whitney.

The Journal cheerfully gives Mr. Chandler credit for having made good use of his microscopical opportunity. If the Republican Forty-seventh Congress had dealt as generously by him as the Democratic Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses dealt by Mr. Whitney he might have earned the title of Father of the New Navy. But it didn't, and therefore

Mr. Whitney's paternal laurels remain unwithered.

## THE BEAUTY OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

New York is now connected by long distance telephone with Little Rock, Ark., a distance of 1,389 miles. The company—a private one, of course—is extending its line to New Orleans and hopes to have it completed about November 1.

But it costs \$10 for 5—five—minutes' conversation over the wires with Little Rock.

Compare this with the European telephone service, which, in contradistinction to our system, is under Government management.

In Germany the public telephone costs but \$36 for a whole year. Sweden charges \$10 a year for a telephone connected with every city in the kingdom and placed gratis in any domicile. Switzerland charges \$24 the first year, \$20 the second and \$16 the third year—and the service pays for itself at those rates.

And even New Zealand is ahead of us. There the public telephone costs \$24 a year. Our Post Office Department at present is the one national enterprise that touches the life of every citizen and, exclusively, in a beneficial manner; that is why it is by far the most popular branch of the Government.

Can there be a doubt that a national telegraph and a national telephone will make our Government infinitely more popular than it is? The private telegraph and telephone serve mainly speculation; the public telegraph and telephone will bind us together as nothing else can; will make our people of the different sections as neighborly as the inhabitants of a city now are. And how important that is, sectional dissensions that occasionally crop up should teach us.

This is the Transvaal's reply to Chamberlain's late aggressive speech in the House of Commons. "The Boers are determined to fight rather than permit the capitalist element to rule them. In the event of war the Boers will assuredly wreck the mines, and the loss of millions of pounds of mining plant is the price the shareholders of Europe must pay, before authorizing the British Government to go to war."

## THE THREAT OF THE BOERS.

We have no doubt that the Boers will do that which they threaten, and we cannot but admire their spirit, especially since it is undoubtedly true that it is the capitalistic element that is oppressing them, just as it is oppressing us and the Englishmen at home.

If they carry out their threats they can find several inspiring precedents in history. The Dutch more than once performed similar feats in Holland. First in their manful struggle with Philip II. of Spain, and later in their equally heroic struggle with Louis XIV. of France, they levelled the dikes of their country and invited the ocean to bury their homes and possessions under its waves rather than submit. The same thing on a smaller scale was done by the Russians in 1812, when they burned Moscow, their sacred capital, to the ground, and thereby forced Napoleon to retire.

Still, there is an essential difference between the case of the Boers and that of the Dutch and Russians.

We deeply pity the Boers; we heartily admire their spirit and determination, but we cannot altogether sympathize with them. The fact is that the Dutch in their contests with Spain and France were decidedly the representatives of progress; and so were the Russians in their duel with Napoleon, the European scourge.

But in the Transvaal the relations are entirely different. We have to admit that here the capitalist system represents progress as against the Boers. Even their patriotic spirit must be called inferior to that of the Dutch and Russians. The Dutch loved their country, their homes, their possessions, which they deemed to be destruction; the Russians venerated the capital which they laid in ashes. But the Boers do not love the mines or mining plants they intend to demolish. They positively hate them. They would not have opened the mines with which they are blessed; they would not, could they have helped it, have allowed the foreigners to open them, though the mines unquestionably are powerful civilizing agencies.

But the Boers detest civilization. All they wish is to live by and for themselves, in Arcadian simplicity. No nation in our days can be permitted to live for itself. We all must live for mankind.

## WOMEN ARMED FOR BATTLE.

The needle in the hand of woman has been immortalized in story and in verse. From time immemorial she has wielded it.

Sometimes with its aid she fashioned wonderful tapestries or dainty laces; sometimes she stitched wearily for food for herself and her hungry little ones.

But woman has now found a new use for the needle. It is not only to help her fill in her leisure hours, or even to enable her to win her bread; it has become an actual weapon of defence against the attacks of thieves and burglars. Mrs. Sheppard and her assistants in her dressmaking establishment on Thirty-sixth street successfully prevented "Bill" Elliott from escaping with a clock he had stolen, and held him until the police arrived by pricking him with needles whenever he attempted to move.

This is a glorious discovery. Woman need no longer be an unarmed and defenceless creature. The needle is a small, convenient and easily carried weapon, and has the added advantage that it will never "go off" and terrify its fair owner more than the danger it is meant to guard against.

## THE VAN WYCK PRESIDENTIAL "BOOM."



MISS DEMOCRACY—Don't make me laugh; my lip is cracked!

## JERUSALEM TO THE JEWS AGAIN.

RABBI MENDES WRITES A BRILLIANT PROPHECY.

"Looking Ahead, Twentieth Century Happenings," H. Pereira Mendes, pastor of the Portuguese and Spanish Congregation here, writes a book of tales not less agreeable than those that are in the histories of the ancients.

If his work were unique all men would accept it as authoritative. We are in accord always about the facts that we have learned from one source only. But historians of the future meet and, like the other historians, contradict one another.

Flavius Josephus was even more amusing than they. He wrote of the same things in his "Antiquities" and in his "War of the Jews," and wrote of them diversely in each of these books. Titus Livius was a gatherer of fables, and Tacitus gives the effect of an austere deceiver, with an air of gravity, mocking the world.

The Rev. H. Pereira Mendes is sincere. He says: "I hide three thoughts in the embroidery of fancy. The first is that a union of English-speaking nations will be a mighty moral and physical power productive of peace for the world."

From one whose family names have lent a glamour to the banking and to the poetry of France, Spain and Portugal, that is not mere gallantry. His second thought is that "reverence for God, or religion, must be the foundation stone of every human institution."

His third thought is that "the preservation of the Jews and the restoration of a Jewish state are divinely designed for the ultimate benefit of all mankind, and not at all for the well being of Jews only. They mean the realization of the only court of arbitration for international disputes which can be unbiased; and what is of equally tremendous importance and value for the world, they mean a spiritual centre for the world, as Rome is for the Catholics, except that Palestine may have no temporal aspirations. And they mean a world university, where the world's best thoughts, drawn from all nations besides, will work for the weal of the world, that is, for human enlightenment."

One may not draw from a nation's annals indications of its future. Eclipses and comets may be predicted, but revolutions and wars escape all attempts at calculation. The Rev. H. Pereira Mendes begins his history with a war of France and Germany, that France, conquering, ends in peace by the intervention of England. The French Ministers are deposed and shot by the mob and the house of Orleans reigns again. Can fancy be more extravagant? Then:

"The Russo-German war was longer—the immense resources of Russia making up for her inferiority in quality of troops. It arose from clashing interests in Syria. Much blood was shed and Russia lost her Baltic provinces. It was in this war that a Russian regiment, composed wholly of Hebrews, asked permission to prove their loyalty by leading an attack on a German

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"You doan't seem to understand dot Uncle Sam he wants to be your father-in-law."

con songs and cake walks and udder necessities of life among der citizens of der Phillypeanus Islands, vich dey are at present abbeering aldogether in undressed dramas and disrooping scenes. Uncle Sam he is anxiety dot you beebles shall become respectable and stob wearing pajamas ad an afternoon tea. Naggyaldo, I am astonishment mit der asoundings vich make surprisals mltin me because vy are you so dumbness, yet."

"Vell, your surpris id is elementary to me," set Naggyaldo. "I vas just a blain, brunette chemtians mit a forehead vot collisions mit my hair almost instantaneously, bud I would radder be a Phillypeanutter in pajamas den a Union Sadassers in a full dress vich id costs van to yun. Our relations mit each udder haf beeglar to hire efery dime vot I vent to a blawet, fer

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